ROBESON'S TRIAL.

The Majority and Minorities of the Investigators' Report.

His Honesty Admitted on All Hands.

The Secor Claim Defended as Discretionary and Denounced as Illegal.

RESUME OF THE CHARGES.

What Was Proved and Not Proved.

"AFTER ALL NOT SO WICKED."

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1872. The report of the House select committee upon the charges against Secretary Robeson was presented by Mr. Sargent. It is signed by Messrs. Sargent, Peters and Warren.

The Majority Report.

The committee refer to the terms of the resolution as requiring, first, an investigation into the public charges affecting the personal character of the present Secretary; and, next, an inquiry generally into the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department during his term of office. In view of the instructions of the House the committee deemed the first branch of the inquiry as of paramount importance. The report then sets forth in full the various articles in the New York Sun, in order to illustrate the thorough and complete vindication of the officer implicated, as dissed by the testimony submitted. The committee say, with a view to the prompt investigation of these charges, Charles A. Dana was invited to atsend the sessions of the committee, with counse to conduct the investigation in his own way, and have the utmost latitude in the production of

matters relating to the Navy Department until the seizure upon the temporary absence of the chairman as a pretext to abandon the investigation. This he was, however, not allowed to do without a personal examination upon oath at the request of the officer charged, when he disclosed the fact that he had neither any knowledge

NOR ANY RELIABLE INFORMATION
upon which any of the articles in his paper could be founded. The report says the committee do not deem it necessary to encumber the report with a detailed reference to testimony relating to the assaults on the personal character of the Secretary and the integrity of his administration. It is enough to say, though the officer charged declined to avait himself of the privilege of appearing by counsel, while the accuser, with his counsel, was allowed the utmost freedom as to the extent of his investigation, yet he totally failed to produce a single witness or any proof whatever tending in the slightest degree to maintain any of the charges he had made, or to throw even a doubt or suspicion upon the personal character of the Secretary, and slightest degree to maintain any of the charges he ad made, or to throw even a doubt or suspicion upon the personal character of the Secretary, and

upon the personal character of the Secretary, and NOT A SINGLE FACT WAS ADDUCED which would have any tendency to show any such thing. The committee further say that it would be superfluous to attempt to state the testimony as to the various charges, or to show in detail the conclusive manner in which each and all of them have been refuted. Not a single witness even pretended to establish one of them. Not a particle of testimony out of all the mass appended to the report has any tendency whatever to show any fraudulent act or design on the part of the Secretary. If it were desirable to refer to the testimony at all upon this subject in detail it would not be for any purpose of refutation, but only to exhibit the

exhibit the

MALIGNANT AND WANTON CHARACTER

of the libels which gave rise to the investigation; and they further say that inasmuch as these charges, all of which were shown, not only by the most searching examination, but from the testimony of the accuser himself, to be utterly devold of any semblance of truth, were printed in a paper of large circulation, published in the chief city of the country; repeated from day to day in every phase of vituperation long after the testimony, including that of their author himself, had shown their faisehood, the committee feel justified in denouncing them in the strongest terms as the

ST EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL EVER PUBLISHED in the country against a public officer, and a shameful perversion of the privileges of the press. They against these personal charges were obviously the ground upon which the House of Representatives deemed it proper to institute the investigation; that the general inquiry authorized was manifestly auxililary to the inquiry into the graver personal accusations. There appearing no proof or even suggestion to sustain these, the general inquiry into the administration of the department was in effect a trial and judgment as to the manner in which an executive officer has exercised the

the manner in which an executive of the clied the

DISCRETION REPOSED IN HIM
as such. Such an inquiry night manifestly be extended beyond the powers of a legislative body who make the laws which it is the duty of the executive officers and the Courts to construe.

Upon the subject of the powers of executive officers the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the head of a department in the distribution of the duties and responsibilities of the

Upon the subject of the powers of executive officers the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the head of a department in the distribution of the duties and responsibilities of the government is often compelled to exercise his discretion; that it is not necessary to show a statutory provision for all he does; that no government could ever be administered on such principles; that there are numberless things which the could ever be administered on such principles; that there are numberless things which have been extablished in every department of the government which have become a kind of common law, and regulate the rights and duties of those who act within their respective limits. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the committee, with the assent and assistance of the Secretary, have investigated all the matters suggested in the course of the inquiries, and do not find any errors or irregularities of administration which would justify any action by the House or cast any discredit whatever upon the Secretary. Most of the matters which have been even attempted to be criticised in this prosecution have been the acts of bureau officers following the result of the result of the interests of the government. In relation to the engines for the Tennessee, in the opinion of the committee, the result of the testimony not only exonerates the Secretary from all suspicion of any bad faith or improvident contracts, but shows a laudable effort on his part to utilize public property by taking a valuable ship, rendered useless through defective machinery, and converting her, with the least possible expense, into a first class and efficient vessel of-war. The committee adopt the conclusions stated in the interesting testimony of John Roach, contractor for the machinery, and fully sanctioned by the statement of the Secretary and other witnesses. It appears that the present machinery, though costing some \$700,000, is like the least possible expense, into a first class and efficient vessel of-war. The committee adopt

adoption of the engines is an experiment and Boach

BIMSE HIMSELF TO PRODUCE CERTAIN RESULTS
of a most satisfactory character or forfeit the compensation to be received. That there is reasonable expectation upon the success of the experiment with the Tennessee; that millions of dollars' worth of property now lying useless in the docks may be rendered valuable at comparatively small expense, and put in practical use.

The committee disposes of the objection that the machinery should have been advertised for by the testimony that the statute upon the subject of advertising has never by any head of the department been construed to apply to machinery, or mackinery to be manufactured, and the statement of the Secretary making it apparent that in a matter of this kind a different interpretation would have been idapplicable and impracticable.

In relation to the payment of MIMETY-TRIER THOUSAND DOLLARS UPOS THE CLAIM OF THE SECORS,
the report carefully examines all the ground covered by the voluminous testimony, and discusses the claim in its legal as well as equitable aspects, citing precedents and anthorities to sustain its position. The committee find that the Secors, in an exceedingly prompt, energetic and satisfactory manner, performed their contracts with the government; that the government, without fault of the Secors, caused them damaces and extra expenses in the matter of ful-

filing their contracts and required much additional work outside of and in addition to the work under the contract; that in this way the Secors had against the government two classes of claims—to wit, one for damages sustained by them within the contract, and another for extra work outside of the contract, and having nothing to do with it except that both classes of claims arose upon the same vessels; that the settlement of the claims for damages within the contract was

contract was

REFERRED TO CONGRESS,

while the claim for extra work outside, done upon
the request of the department, could be paid by the
department; that the Secors went to Congress
for the one and to the department for
the other; that Congress adjusted and paid
but one kind of claim, and did not pass upon of intend to pass upon the other, nor was such other
claim before Congress, but, on the contrary, was
excluded therefrom by the construction of the law,
and the action and the report of the Board to whom
the matter was referred by Mr. Welles; that the
\$93,000 claim was \$93,000 claim was A JUST CLAIM, BOTH LEGALLY AND MORALLY:

the matter was referred by Mr. Welles; that the \$93,000 claim was

A JUST CLAIM, BOTH LEGALLY AND MORALLY; that the testimony shows clearly that the items of which it was composed had never been paid, disallowed or ever considered until allowed and paid by the present Secretary; that the delay had been occasioned by the sudden death of persons who would have examined and passed upon them, but who died before the claims were resched in the course of the investigation; that other similar bills for similar work had been paid to other parties; that said Secors, in accepting the sum allowed by Congress, and for which they gave only an ordinary receipt for so much money received, had no reason to believe that they would be estopped to seek payment of their other claim before the department, and were so informed at the time by members of the Naval Committee of the Senate, where the bill originated; that the claim of \$93,000 was presented to Secretary Borie, and by him referred to Admiral Porter, and by him referred to Admiral Porter, and by him referred to a board, upon whose lavorable report and recommendation the claim thus examined and paid was barred by the wording of the act of Congress allowing the other claim; that if this is a question is whether the claim thus examined and paid was barred by the wording of the act of Congress allowing the other claim; that if this is a question on which lawyers may differ it is so close a question that a decision either way, honestly made, should not be a subject of reproach against an officer whose constitutional duty it was to decide it; that the interpretation by the Secretary of the words of the act, "in full discharge only of the claims under the act of 1867, upon which the Board made the allowance, as per their report, is, in the opinion of the committee, a correct one; that the Board made no report upon certain claims on account of the vessels but did make an allowance and report upon certain claims on account of the vessels but did make an allowance and report upon ce

of the matter, and without whose hadependent action the claim could not have been paid. Every consideration of
JUSTICE AND EQUITY DEMANDED THE PAYMENT of this bill, and it was the duty of the Secretary to search for such an interpretation of the law, within the fair import of its terms, as would save the government from the humiliation of having perpetrated a gross injustice. The committee find that all the charges about the Corliss matter are entirely false; that not a dollar has been paid on it; and alluding to the various matters brought to their attention, they say that all other acts sought to be criticized were, within the legitimate discretion of the Secretary, exercised without impropriety of either motive or action, and that they are not able to find any rule, either of law or right, which forbids one Secretary to do justice to a public creditor merely because it has been denied or omitted by his predecessor.

IN CONCLUSION, the committee remark that the Secretary of the Navy during the period embraced in our investigation has disbursed nearly \$60,000,000 in the ordinary administration of his department, and it is a matter of congratulation to the country that, not only is there no stain or suspiction of dishonor left upon this officer as the result of the investigation, but that the searching scrutiny invited and facilitated by him into the various and extended operations of his department has discovered so little pretence for attack or a need for defence or explanation even in matters of discretion and judgment.

Mr. Blair's Report.

Mr. Blair's Report.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, first examines the allowance by the Secretary of the Navy of \$93,000 to the Secors, reviewing all the facts of the case. He says that under the act of Congress they received the sum appropriated for them as a full discharge of all claims on account of the yessels Tecumseh,
Mahopac and Manhattan. The Secretary of
the Navy, however, disregarded the law,
reopened the account which had been closed by the department and by Congress, and allowed them the above named sum. That this payment was not only without law, but

IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF LAW there can be no doubt whatever. It took out of the Treasury \$03,000, against the prohibition of a plain statute, and gave it to parties to whom the government owed nothing. It was also against a wholesome rule of the department that one administration should not reopen accounts which have been closed by another—its predecessor. The money was taken out of the appropriation made by Congress to pay the current expenses of the Navy Department for the current expenses of the Navy Department for the current expenses of the Navy Department for the current year, to pay an old iron-clad claim. Admiral Porter had remonstrated against it, and Mr. Lenhall had declared it illegal. It has been suggested by the friends of the Secretary and by himself that it was a question of the construction of the statute, but the statute is too clear for construction. The claim had been brought before Congress, patiently heard and settled in full, and the Secretary knew it. If this Secor claim had been just it would have been easy to have it sent to the Appropriation Committee in the usual way; but THE SECRETARY WAS IN HOT HASTE, and could not wait for the slow movements of this body, though it was in session at the time.

Mr. Blair next considers the case of the war steamer Tennessee, and says the Secretary of the Navy concluded a contract with John Roach to take out the old engines and put in new ones in that vessel. The contract was made without advertisement or any publicity whatever, Mr. Roach being the moving party in it. It agrees to give Roach the sum of \$300,000 in cash, the old machinery and boilers to be taken out of the vessel, valued at \$65,000, for his compensation. A large amount of testimony was given by Mr. Dana for the purpose of showing that this contract was illegal and greatly prejudicial to the interests of the government. It was claimed to be illegal because, first, it was let PRIVATELY, WITHOUT ADVERTISEMENT and open competition, as required by law and by the general practice of the department; and second, it bartered away the machinery and boilers are descented to Treasury \$93,000, against the prohibition of a plain statute, and gave it to parties to whom

There was no necessity for haste and no excuse for a private contract, and Mr. Blair understands the law of 1801

ABSOLUTELY TO REQUIRE PUBLICITY, except in cases of great emergency. If Mr. Roach is correct in his opinion that no one else could do this work, then he would certainly have obtained the contract and have avoided the suspicion that necessarily attaches to what is done in a corner. If the proposals had been invited, then it would have been known whether any other builders wished to undertake the work, and what was their opinion of its value if they did so wish. As to the authority of the Secretary to exchange one engine for another, Mr. Blair does not know from what source he derives the power. If he could barter the engines and boilers of the Tennessee for another set, might he not, with equal reason, have traded the ship itself for another of which he might think better? It had been supposed that public property could not be disposed of without the express authority of the law, and there are many decisions to that effect. Whether the trade was a thrifty one for the government or not does not very clearly appear. What has been said in regard to the contract for the repair of the steamer Tennessee applies fully to the contracts for the torpedo boats. They were made without advertisement and much in the same manner. The prices paid are no doubt somewhat Higher than they would have been sided in the same manner. The prices paid are no doubt seems to have obtained very generally of late in the Navy Department cannot meet with the aprovat of any good citizen. The officers of the Executive Department ought to be held to the most scrupulous obedience to the laws, and in cases of doubt they should appeal to Congress, and not endeavor by strained construction to reach an object that may be desired.

Mr. Blair then examines the steamer Governor.

sired.

Mr. Blair then examines the steamer Governor claim and comes to the conclusion that the allow Mr. Blair then examines the steamer Governor claim, and comes to the conclusion that the allowance of \$52,000 for her loss by the Secretary of the Navy was improper, and asks why was not this Governor case sent to the Court of Claims, where the government could have had counsel and a proper defence. There is every reason to believe that it was a groundless claim, and never could have prevailed in any court, if the matter was doubtful enough to require the opinion of Mr. Evarts, the paid counsel of the claimants. After it had been once rejected by the Secretary, why would it not have been well at least to have gotten THE OFINION OF THE AFTONNEY GENERAL Of the United States—an officer who might be supposed to speak impartially? Mr. Blair says, in conclusion, that it remains only to consider the charges of personal corruption against the Secretary of the Navy, which were so freely indulged in in the newspaper articles, which were the principal occasion of the inquiry. Mr. Dana, when on the stand as a witness, himself testifies that he had no evidence to show the diversion of appropriation of any money by

the Secretary. That, he says, is a matter of inference, and it did not need that Mr. Dana should state this. It was evident from his newspaper articles that he was not only resorting very freely to inferences, but that he was making inferences which his facts did not fully justify. It is all summed up in Mr. Dana's own language, namely:—"I could not conceive of a man making such a payment with any honest motive or purpose." That was the whole idea. Having detected the Secretary of the Navy in making a plainly lilegal payment of \$33,000 Mr. Dana insists that it is impossible there should be any but a corrupt motive for the act. This view would leave no room for the errors which arise from the hurry of business, from a partial understanding of the case, and from those outside influences which go far many times to mislead the judgment of a man whose motives are,

AFTER ALL, NOT WHOLLY WICKED.

The public officer is often very bad, while the man is not really personally corrupt. While I abate nothing of what I have said in the preceding pages of this report, and while I believe that the administration of the Navy Department is anything but creditable to the country at this time, I cannot say that the charges of personal corruption against the Secretary of the Navy are made out in the proof. As to that, therefore, he is to be acquitted. It is an acknowledged fact all over the country that the United States Navy, once the source of unmixed pride to the people, has been of late years rapidly degenerating into

A CAUSE FOR FEAR AND APPREHENSION.

degenerating into

A CAUSE FOR PEAR AND APPREHENSION.

Sums of money have been expended, and still the navy shows no sign of improvement. Its situation furnishes the most unanswerable -charge against the administration of the Secretary. It is barnacled all over, and if its administration is not speedily changed for the better the people of this country are likely to be brought to shame on its account.

Mr. Archer says :- I agree with the majority of the committee so far as they exonerate the Secretary of the Navy from all charges of corruption, fraud and dishonesty. I dissent from their conclusions and interpretations of laws cited and referred to by them. I believe that the payment of the Secor claim of \$93,000 was in violation of the law stated at length in the report signed by the chairman of the committee. I believe that the barter of the engines of the Tennessee was contrary to law, and that the contract for the new engines to be furnished by John Roach was in violation of the law of 1881, requiring all the departments of the government to advertise for proposals before making awards; so also was the awarding of the contracts for the iron of the torpedo boats; so also was the purchase of \$14,000 worth of hemp. of the Navy from all charges of corruption, fraud

YACHTING.

The South Brooklyn Scrub Regatta-Large Gath ering of the Yachting Community-The Dart. Topf and Comet Win the Time Allowance Prizes.

THE METEOR FIRST BOAT HOME

The yachting season of 1872 was opened yesterday by a lively scrub regatta, which took place in Gowanus Bay, South Brooklyn. The affair was arranged by Frank Bates, who keeps yachting headquarters in that neighborhood, and with the assistance of Mr. Allan C. Bush, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the regatta proved a brilliant success. The weather was in every way propitious to the opening of the yachting season, and, encouraged by the pleasant southeasterly breeze, a large fleet of yachts came up to witness the race. Some time was occupied receiving the entries, and it was after two P. M. before the judges closed the lists and pulled out to the yacht Nettie B, which Mr. Bush had kindly lent as a stakeboat. The course was from the Nettie B., anchored off Frank Bates' dock, to a stakeboat off Bay Ridge; thence to a stakeboat anchored off the Long Dock, and then back to the Nettle B. This course, about seven miles in length, was to be sailed twice over, making fourteen miles in all. The first class sloops started from an anchorage at a given signal, and the second class sloops and catboats made a flying start, and were timed as they passed the Nettle B. The judges were Messrs. J. M. Sawyer, Allen C. Bush and Captain Moore. The following yachts started in the race:

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

yachts arrived as f									
FII	131	CL	ASS	SLOO	PS.				
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	Arrival.			Actual Time.			Time.		
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Mother Carey				2		30	2 2	11	30
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lows:							-	-	
	-	21720							

Name. Prize. What for.
eor. Silk whip. First boat home.
t. Silver cup. First by time allow Meteor.....Set of colors.Second by time allow Mary Campbell..Purse of \$10.Third by time allow ance.

SECOND CLASS.

George Topf.....Pennant....First boat home.
George Topf.....Purse of \$10.First by time allow

CometPurse of \$10..First by time allow The yacitts all started for their different destina-tions shortly after six o'clock P. M., after their crews had indulged in a good day's sport.

BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT.

The "High Court" Assembled in the Senate Chamber.

PARLEYING OVER PRELIMINARIES

The Accused Judge Present Before the Bar.

COUNSEL CHIT-CHAT.

He Presents a "General Denial."

The Court Adjourned to Meet in Saratoga July 17 to Proceed with the Trial.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22, 1872. Some of the members of the Court of Impeachment to try Judge Barnard, and the Managers on the part of the House, are already in town, and more are expected on the noon trains.

At four P. M. Lieutenant Governor Beach called the Court of Impeachment to order and directed the Clerk to call the roll, when the following Judges answered to their names:-Messrs. Church Allen, Peckham, Grover, Folger and Rappalye.

The following Senators also answered to their names:--Messrs. Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickenson, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood and J. Wood.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Court were then read. Mr. William A. Beach rose and stated that the lefendant, Judge Barnard, was present in person and by counsel to reply. He stated that the de-

fendant was not prepared to-day with a special plea nor with a general plea. He stated that the articles had not been officially served. He therefore asked that time be given to prepare special and general pleas.

Mr. Niles, of the Managers, asked how much time

would be asked?

Mr. Beach said he suppose, the usual time of twenty days.

Mr. Reynolds asked what papers had been served and certified to as being served?

The President replied that it was the articles of mpeachment.

Mr. Reynolds then asked 1 ow these articles were

Mr. Reynolds then asked I by these articles were authenticated?

The President said the only reply that he could give was that these articles were sent to the Senate as adopted by the House.

Mr. Alvord stated that these articles had been adopted by the House, were sent to the Senate and became a part of the record of the Senate; and when they became a part of the record of the Senate they were thus duly authenticated.

Mr. Niles protested against these questions being raised at this time. The proper time would be when the reply was put in.

Mr. Anes protested against these questions being raised at this time. The proper time would be when the reply was put in.

Mr. Beach did not concur with the Managers, and insisted that this question was at this time properly raised. The Court was not yet duly organized; its members were not yet sworn. The defendant claimed that, before proceedings could go on, some proper paper—a duly certified copy of the articles—should be served upon him before he should be called to answer. He insisted that no such service had been made.

Mr. Prince of the Managers, followed, stating the proceedings, and said that, if counsel claimed that the articles had not been served, he would suggest that they now be served.

RREGULARITY IN THE "SERVICE."

Mr. Beach stated that a printed paper had been served on defendant with one of the articles erased and no certificate attached authenticating it as the articles of impeachment. The Revised Statutes prescribed the mode of proceeding. The Court must be sworn in.

Chief Justice Church said he thought it easy

scribed the mode of proceeding. The Court must be sworn in.

Chief Justice Church said he thought it easy enough to settle these preliminaries. It was not required that the Court shall be sworn in before the time and place of the Court are fixed. Then the Court will meet and proceed in regular manner. He moved that the articles be now served and that the defendant be given time to make his plea.

Judge Allen rose to say that he had doubts as to the propriety of his sitting in the Court, for the reason of his connection as counsel with the proceedings embraced in two of the articles. He would ask to be excused.

Judge Reynolds said as far as the accused was concerned he would not ask any action in the matter either one way or the other.

Mr. Alvord, on the part of the managers, said

Mr. Alvord, on the part of the managers, said they would not ask that Judge Allen remain in the Court, but they would like to have him near the Court and tender his advice in the matters with which he has had no connection.
Judge Peckham said he found himself connected also in the way of issuing orders, and he thought he too should be excused.

Judge Grover said, under the circumstances of Judge Allen having been counsel, he would move that he be excused, but in the case of Judge Peckham he did not see any good reason for excusing him. He withdrew his motion to excuse Judge Allen for the present at the request of Senator D. P. Wood, who stated that the Committee on Rules were ready to report, and asked that the report was read at length.

Some discussion was had as to the number of officers of the Court, and the report was then adopted. The President then directed the accused to be called.

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The Clerk called George G. Barnard, and his counsel, W. A. Beach, responded that he was here in person and by counsel.

The President then stated that the accused would be assigned a place within the box of the Court.

The Clerk called George G. Barnard, and his counsel, W. A. Beach, responded that he was here in person and by counsel.

The President then stated that the accused would be assigned a piace within the bar of the Court.

The pending question on Judge Grover's motion to excuse Judge Allen was then announced. Judge Peckham said he understood that charges were entirely independent and separate, and, therefore, though his brother Judge may be connected with some of the charges he was not with the whole. Therefore he could not see any reason for his being excused.

Senator Murphy said he could not see any good reason for excusing Judge Allen. He was not disqualified at all, and if there was any objection to his serving it should come from the respondent, who, as he understood, made no such objection.

Senator Benedict took a similar view.

Mr. W. A. Bartiett, counsel for Judge Barnard, said the respondent made but one request. He comes here and bares his breast; if there is a vulnerable point let it be found. He made but one request, and that was that he have a fair and impartial trial. He asks only that which every man, through God Almighty, asks—fairness and justice. He asked if, when he came here upon a momentous trial, a trial which was to determine whether he is to hold office hereafter or not, a question was to be raised and put to him whether certain Judges shall sit on the bench. He had the highest respect for Judge Allen. As for Judge Peckham, he would say that in the course of the trial it might be necessary to call upon him to take the witness stand.

Manager Niles thought counsel misconceived the question. He did not understand that Judge Allen had preconceived opinions such as disqualified him from acting as a judge in this case.

Mr. Beach said his client had a refuctance to be tried by any member of the Court who has had any connection whatever with the cases referred to in the charges. He thought it would be indecorous and unjust to the people for such gentlemen to participate in this trial. He said so

Allen and Peckham.

Mr. Beach, of counsel for respondent, then submitted a general plea, making a denial in detail to the charges and declaring generally that he was not Manager Alvord took exception to the answer,

saying that, though he was not a practising yet he did not understand that anything me

expected of the respondent than a reply of guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Beach answered that the plea was in the usual form.

Manager Niles also thought the plea was not in proper form.

Mr. Seach answered that the plea was in the usual form.

Manager Niles also thought the plea was not in proper form.

Manager Alvord then, in reply to Judge Barnard's plea, announced that the managers, regarding the plea of respondent as only a general plea, reiterated their charges and would proceed to make good the said charges.

Manager Alvord said that on consultation of the managers with respondent's counsel they had agreed to adjourn, if it met the views of the Court, till the 17th of July next, and that the COURT BE HELD AT SARATOGA.

Manager Husted dissented from that part of the report fixing upon Saratoga as the place.

That part of the motion to adjourn till the 17th of July was carried.

On motion of Senator D. P. Wood the Court again went into executive session for consultation as to the place for holding the Court. On reopening the doors it was announced that Saratoga had been selected as the place for holding the Court. Two sessions a day were decided on, the Court meeting at ten A. M. and four P. M.

Senator Murphy said, as he understood it, the respondent, in addition to the general plea he has now put in, is at liberty to put in a special plea. He therefore moved that the respondent shall serve a notice on the managers of such special plea before the 17th of July.

Judge Beach said practice did not require the respondent to give notice of any motion.

Senator Murphy said what he wanted to avoid was the necessity for adjournment from time to time, owing to the managers being unprepared to meet these pleas.

Mr. Beach thought this motion, if adopted, would lead the Court into difficulty. He said that at the proper time they would move to quash various of the articles, but he did not think there would be any necessity for adjournment as suggested.

Senator Murphy's motion was adopted.

The Court then adjourned until July 17, at ten A. M., to meet at Saratoga Springs.

The Charges Against Judges McCunn and Prindle.

ALBANY, May 22, 1872.

After the adjournment of the Barnard Impeachment Court to-day the Senate was called to order to take action in the case of Judge Prindle. The fournal was read, when it was found that the case

journal was read, when it was found that the case was ordered to be taken up immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment. Senator Murphy Inquired if there was any return in the case of Judge McCunn.

Senator J. Wood stated that an officer went to the house of Judge McCunn and found him too sick to be seen, and it is not known whether the papers were served on him or not.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

THE STRIKE STILL SPREADING.

New Trades Take the Field as Fast as the Old Ones Retire Victorious.

THE GERMANS GET THE FLOOR.

Cabinetmakers, Carvers, Varnishers and Show Case Makers Moving and Others Ready to Fall Into Line.

The war of the trades unions for the establishment of the eight-hour system is extending, and will, no doubt, soon bring into the field the organized forces of every form of industry known in our city. The painters cut through the old custom nicely, like the sharp point of a wedge; the carpenters forced their way through the opposition with more of an effort, and now, as the gap is growing broader from the exertions of the bricklayers, plumbers and sashmakers, every trade in the city is forming a union with which to further force the issue in their favor.

The Carpenters.

At Masonic Hall yesterday a joint committee of twelve from the American Carpenters and Joiners' Union and three from the Amalgamated Society, with Mr. Anthony Kelly as chairman, were sitting to initiate members and attend to the odds and ends of the business left by the strike. They draw pay from the treasury at the same rate as they would receive from their labor if at work. These men, the last organized remnant of the Carpenters' combination, will be disbanded on Monday evening next, when their unions hold their regular meetjug. They regard the eight hour system as fixed.

The Bricklayers. Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of American Bricklayers held their regular meeting last night at and the best feeling prevailed. The motion to strike had been carried with a minority of only thirty-five against, and the great number were consequently more hilarious than they might otherwise have been. The feeling is that the eight hour question is decided now at least for the season. The ante-room was thronged with those who had been in-duced to give their adhesion to the Union during the week, and were awaiting initiation.

Operative Masons.

The New York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons met last night, at their lodge room, in Demilt Hall. The session was secret, but the President, Mr. James Beston, sent out the veteran, hale and hearty John Tomey, first President of the order, who gave a statement of the position the members occupied to the HERALD reporter. The members occupied to the Herald reporter. The Society had determined upon a strike long ago, but the time had not been definitely decided upon when the present movement was inaugurated. As the stone masons are comparatively few in numbers, and closely allied with the bricklayers, the majority of members of the former cyanization found themselves drawn into the movement by the latter on Monday, and thus anticipated any action of the body as a lodge. They are now all working under the eight hour system and seem very much pleased with the change. A large number of men were awaiting in the ante-room to be initiated.

Cabinet Makers, Carvers and Varnishers The cabinet makers, carvers and varnishers as sembled in the large upper room at Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon, Robert Schlutter presiding and Louis Bing acting as secretary. This organization notified the employers of their

intention to demand the adoption of the eight hour rule on Monday, and began the demonstration on the shops on Tuesday. The membership, exclusive of the subdivision of the upholsterers, was at that time about 700. There are now enlisted in the movement in the neighborhood of 3,600 men. At the adjournment on Tuesday night it was an-

nounced that thirty-three employers had acceded

nounced that thirty-three employers had acceded to their terms, and at six o'clock P. M. yesterday thirty-one additional firms were included in the list of those who had surrendered.

A delegation was sent from this body last evening to the mass meeting of their tradesmen in Williamsburg.

Speakers complained bitterly against the German press of the city, claiming that it published only imperfect reports, and in these spoke adversely to and falsely of the action of the men.

A committee was appointed to visit a large shop in Essex street this morning and to bring the workmen engaged there to the hall.

A delegation of six was appointed to attend the meeting of the German framers to be held to-night in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

At Stein's shop, in Attorney street, there are about one hundred and fifty men working. Committees have been sent to them, but Mr. Stein invariably sends a messenger to the adjacent police station, and brings a cordon of police to protect the entrance to this shop. This causes the unionists to complain bitterly, as they say they never attempt any violence.

The officers claim that, while they think they can stand out longer than the employers, the strike will probably end with the week, and that by Saturday night they will have either lost or gained their point.

The Upholsterers.

The upholsterers, who notified their employers that they should demand the reduction of their time of labor to eight hours, and who, on Tuesday quitted work and made a practical strike, numbered that day but about two hundred. The accessions to their ranks yesterday swelled their numbers to about five hundred. These include nearly all the men in this trade in the city proper and a share of

men in this trade in the city proper and a share of those in Brooklyn. Eighteen upholsterers' shops, some of them being among the largest in the business, have acceded to their demand, but, failing to sign the printed agreement, are not yet recognized as complying.

An employer named Medicus, from the firm of Medicus, Deuzer & Co., appeared in the hall and stated that he was willing to pay the twenty per cent additional demanded. His firm employed workmen only on piecework, and they consequently worked as few or as many hours as they they chose. He, however, stated that their business was very brisk and he would prefer to have the men work as long as possible each day.

It is proposed to send committees to Jersey City

in case, as is expected, the upholsterers there join in the general revoit.

The following is the form of a printed circular sent by the upholsterers to their employers:—

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872. We, the workmen from your shop, demand from the above date eight hours (8) as a day's work, with full wages for day's work, and an increase of twenty per centfor piecework.

In witness whereof we, your workingmen, have signed our names.
We demand your signature as proof of your consent.
The meeting adjourned at six P. M., to be convened again at Teutonia Hall this morning.

The Pattern-Makers.

There are about five hundred pattern-makers in New York, and the success of the carpenters in their efforts to secure higher wages has caused among them also some excitement. A small meeting was held last evening at Germania Hall, corner ing was held last evening at Germania Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, which was organized into a committee, and called a mass meeting to be held at the same piace on next Friedry night. A letter was read from Mr. Michael Moss, President of the New York Lodge of the United American Carpenters and Johners, urging them to join in the general eight-hour movement. It is proposed by the pattern-makers to demand both an increase in their wages and a lessening of the hours of labor. They now work ten hours and receive but \$3.50 a day. They ask for eight hours and \$4 a day. As their trade is a peculiar one, and as no workmen in it can be imported, there seems little doubt that they will be successful.

The German house painters, numbering about two hundred, Mr. Werner presiding, met at 34 avenue A last night to organize for the eight-hour strike. Enthusiastic addresses on the subject were delivered by several of the members present, urging that the proposed reform was needed, if for no other them for sanitary purposes. To be engaged ten them for sanitary purposes. To be engaged ten hours per day at house painting, while exposed to a scorching sun, was a task which could not be endured long without lasting injury to health. A resolution was passed by an enthusiastic vote to organize the strike at once, and to notify the engloyers of the action taken to-day. The terms were \$3 50 per day for eight hours' work. A delegation of the English-speaking house painters' organization was present, one of whom, Mr. James O'Kellett, briefly addressed the meeting on the subject of the operations of that organization. A committee for the management of the strike was formed, which is to co-operate with the English speaking branch of the trade, which has already introduced the eight hour system in some twenty house painting establishments.

The Showcase Makers.

The showcase makers, numbering about ninety, composed exclusively of Germans, Michel Zoll presiding, met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, when action was taken to organize a strike for the eight hour labor reform. The terms are the same as those of the cabinetorganize a strike for the eight hour labor reform. The terms are the same as those of the cabinet-makers, wood carvers and others—eight hours work per day at fell prices, and an increase of pay for plece work of twenty per cent. A resolution was passed to strike for this reform measure to-day, and committees were formed to be despatched to-day to the different shops to notify the employers of the action taken. The committee for the management of the strike was composed of Messra. M. Zoll, Toris Braun, Wolf Walter, Henry Schumacher, Franz Klobentanz, Adam Spankoch, Carl Tombert, John Walter and Ernst Jung.

Meeting of the Wood Carvers on Strike, A meeting of German wood carvers was held last evening at Arion Hall, in Stanton street, in support of the strike for the eight hours. Charles Krutz, President of the Union, occupied the chair. A President of the Union, occupied the chair. A heated discussion arose as to his conduct in the strike, it having been proved that he was still working ten hours. A motion to depose him was unanimously passed, and Mr. L. Hammersmith was elected in his stead. The Secretary was in the same fix, and he was also deposed. The reports of the committees showed that more than fity shops had acceded to the demands of the men, including all the larger ones. During the evening a number of animated speeches were made and resolutions passed to not accept of any compromise with the bosses.

The Shipjoiners.

The shipjoiners held a meeting last night at Military Hall to take into consideration matters of importance pertaining to their trade. Mr. Nathaniel Betts occupied the chair, and Mr. Edward Riley acted as Secretary. After an unimportant discus-sion in relation to organization the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow evening, when something of interest may be brought up.

At a regular meeting of Manhattan Lodge, United Order of American Plasterers, last night, the fol-lowing resolution was unanimously adopted:-Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the noble words used in his sermon last Sunday, encouraging the tolling masses in their struggle for the eight hour system.

The New Post Office Laborers.

new Post office building was convened last evening at Brook's Assembly Rooms, Broome street, for the purpose of passing resolutions relative to petitioning Congress for what they consider their just dues. ing Congress for what they consider their just dues. All members of the press were denied admission, as the workmen fear to lose their places if any of their names became known. It leaked out, however, that they claim back pay for two hours' labor each day they have worked during the last two years, as other laborers in the employ of the government are only required to work eight hours per diem, whereas they have been made to work ten. As everything that was put to the vote, judging by sound, was carried by acclamation, the reporter concludes that it was decided to proceed with the petitionizing.

petitionizing. AMNESTY IN THE SOUTH.

The Passage of the Amnesty Bill Through Congress Does Not Meet All Require-ments-The Abolition of the Test Oath

The brief synopsis given in the Associated Press despatches this evening, announcing the passage of the Amnesty bill, was received with great disfavor and evident disappointment. As a measure to increase the popularity of the administration party in the South it is a total failure. The parties whose political rights and privileges are restored by the bill are only those excluded by the fourteenth amendment, not already relieved by special acts of Congress, excepting the classes mentioned in the bill who are still proscribed. It is estimated that the disabilities of a majority of those disabled by the fourteenth amendment had already been removed by special acts, so that very few remained to reap the benefits of the present Amnesty bill.

The great relief needed by the South in the shape of annesty is the abolition of the test oath of March, 1862, which would allow the rank and file of the late Confederate army to hold federal offices if appointed to any. As the matter stands, none but the prominent leaders at the South are politically restored, while the great mass are still barred from holding the most insignificant clerkship in the gift of the federal government. Until this test oath is abolished there is no actual amnesty. bill are only those excluded by the fourteenth

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(From the Newark Journal, May 21.) Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," it has well been said. The Atlantic cable this morning brings from London the news of a peaceful victory so great that even the Quakers feel it impossible to preserve their equanimity and refrain from joining with their more demonstrative brethren in shouting vivas for Livingstone, Stanley and the New York Herald. * * * Everybody will read the details and try to pronounce those jaw-breaking proper names, for the sake of fully realiz-ing the fact that Livingstone and the brave Stanley are safe and sound. Some time ago, when the first despatches came about the Herato's African ex-pedition, we suggested as a proper moto for the chief explorer the last words of Marmion—

on, Stanley, on!

On, Stanley, on!

And the brave fellow has, indeed, gone "on" until his mission has been accomplished. He has found Livingstone, and told the almost hopeless world that he is alive. What a triumph, this, for American pluck and American journalistic enterprise! What a brilliant capstone to the Herald's news are de triomphe! We believe in impersonal journalism as a rule, but in an achievement like this it is at least proper that honor should be given where honor is due.

[From the Dublin Nation, May 11.] A report, wanting confirmation, obtains that Mr. Stanley, the European representative of the New YORK HERALD, has joined Dr. Livingstone, and found the daring explorer in excellent health and spirits. The rumor brings them down from the interior to Zanzibar, where they would take shipping for England as soon as an opportunity presented

for England as soon as an opportunity presented itself. The Standard, in an article on the supposed recovery of the great geographer, blushingly confesses that it is conscious of a sentiment "somewhat akin to envy, and closely allied to shame." We cannot conceive an easier or cheaper way of getting out of a sore national humiliation. What the Royal Geographical Society could not, and the British goverament would not do, has been achieved by the unaided enterprise—we speak hypothetically—of a New York journal. Should the news turn out to be true, it will be hard to find a proper decoration for Mr. Bennett; but the chances are that the modest iournalist will decerate himself.